The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5858. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Debate in the House of Commons on the Education Bill.

Cuban Insurgent Cavalry in the Eastern Department.

Unsuccessful Effort to Arouse the People to Revolt.

Loss of the Steam-ship Tennessee on the Carolina Coast.

Heavy Losses by Fires in Canada and Illinois.

EUROPE.

British Parliament—The Chinese Treaty —Debate on the Education Bill.

LONDON, June 30.—In the House of Lords, this evening, the business was exclusively of a local character. After a short session, the House adjourned. In the House of Commons, Mr. OSWAY, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, declined to say, at present, whether the Government intended to ratify the new China treaty. Mr. MONSELL, Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department, in reply to a question, said it was impossible to tell when the House of Lords bill, altering the representative system of British Columbia, would reach the Commons.

The House then went into Committee on the Education bill, to consider the amendments proposed. There was a large attendance, both of members and spectators. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE offered an amendment expunging the clause prohibiting the teaching of religious formularies. He supported his amendment in a speech, declaring that the sentiment of the country was hostile to such a provision. Mr. FORSTER opposed the amendment as letting in an endless sectarian controversy. Mr. HORE favored the amendment, and was followed by Mr. DIXON in opposition. Mr. GLADSTONE defended the clause as it stood, as representing the will of the country.

As the Bible could be read and expounded without regard to any particular doctrine, the plan placed the smallest possible restraint on religious teaching. Mr. DISRAELI said the clause, as it stood, would not exclude sectarian contention, as designed. He favored the election of a Board by the rate-payers. After further debate the Committee divided, with the following result:

For the amendment.....18
Against.....33

Mr. PAKINGTON proposed the reading of the Bible to form a part of the daily exercises. Lost by 81 votes for and 289 against. The House adjourned.

Death of Prominent Englishmen—Opposition to the Anglo-French Treaty—American Specials.

LONDON, June 30.—FITZFELLY, the artist, was drowned, today, at Margate. This artist will be remembered as the artist of the *Illustrated London News*, who visited this country during the war, and made sketches of many of the leading scenes in that eventful struggle.—ED. TIMES.)....Sir JAMES CLARK, the celebrated physician, is dead. He was eighty-two years old....JOSIAH FORSTER, uncle of WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, and patriarch of the Quakers, died yesterday....The *Protestant Correspondence* thinks that an important guarantee of European peace has been lost in the fact of CLARENDON....A meeting was held in this city last night by the opponents of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty. JOSHUA FIELDEN, a Conservative member of the House of Commons, occupied the Chair, and delivered a violent speech against the treaty. Himself a cotton manufacturer and merchant of Manchester, he was able to show the unfavorable effect of the treaty on the cotton trade of Great Britain. Resolutions were unanimously adopted denouncing the treaty as the cause of industrial prostration, and calling the Ministers to account for denying an investigation of the subject. The meeting was large and harmonious....The financial editor of the *Times*, this morning, thinks the specie shipments from New-York for the next few days will be unusually heavy. This expected flow of specie will be produced by the sales of American bonds on European account.

Rowing on the Thames—M. De Lesseps—Railway Projects.

LONDON, June 30.—The regatta for the diamond sculls, on the Thames, today, was won easily by GRIFFITHS, of Cambridge; HARRINGTON, of Oxford, being second. The Challenge Cup for eight-oared boats was won by the Kingston crew, Cambridge being second, and the Dublin Club crew third. The third prize was won by the London crew, with Eaton second. Cambridge won a second contest for the diamond sculls. The friends of the Cambridge Club are jubilant at the recent victory over the Oxford Club at cricket. ....M. DE LESSEPS, of Sues Canal fame, is to have a grand reception at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, on the 4th of July next.....A circular has been issued by the Great Western Railroad Company, of Canada, favorable to the proposed Buffalo and Glencoe loop, thus anticipating the meeting of the directors here, on the 6th of July, to consider the subject.

Display in Honor of St. Peter in Rome —Infallibility and its Supporters—The New French Minister to Washington—Spanish and Portuguese Politics—Traces of a Storm at Sea.

ROME, June 30.—There was a magnificent display in honor of St. Peter. The procession and reviews lasted all day, and in the evening there was a fine display of fire-works. The supporters of the infallibility dogma count on Cardinals CULLEN and BONNECHASE as their latest recruits.

LONDON, June 30.—Dispatches received from Rome, of yesterday's date, announce that the report of the immediate vote in the Ecumenical Council on the infallibility dogma is untrue. The discussion of the project still continues, and it is reported that the Pope has ordered the Cardinals to oppose any proposition to cut aside the discussion.

A committee of the Bishops of all nations, among whom are the Archbishops of San Francisco, Mexico, Baltimore, Quito, and other Americans, have addressed a request to the faithful that subscriptions be made for the Catholic Church at Constantinople, which suffered so terribly at the recent conflagration.

PARIS, June 30.—M. EMMANUEL FREMONT, the new Minister to Washington, leaves Paris to-night en route to New-York. He had audience with the Emperor today. The prosecution of the commissioner of the International Society of Workmen was resumed yesterday. The Ministry knows that the Society is a secret one. A Madrid correspondent writes that Queen ISABELLA'S application is regarded as important, as involving the candidacy of the Prince of ASTURIAS' betrothal, and the choice of a Royal husband rests upon question.

BERLIN, June 30.—The *North German Lloyd* steam-ship *Deutschland*, Capt. HERMANN, which arrived today, reports having spoken the American ship *Consul Clark*, Capt. DANIEL, which sailed from Bristol May 4, for New-York. The ship had experienced heavy weather, and had rudder broken. She required no assistance. On the 30th of June, in longitude 9°, the *Deutschland* passed a quantity of wrecked spars, including a number of sailors' chests marked "Joaquin."

MADRID, June 30.—Spain disturbances reported at Barcelona yesterday. Two were killed and quelled. Some persons were wounded.

LONDON, June 30.—The Duke of SAMUEL has opened the movements of labor to those who have emigrated to it whereas the present activity in the commercial and factory districts, and the prosperity of the country, have drawn to it many laborers.

The Character Claimed at New-York—The Anti-Tammany Mass Meeting.

LONDON, June 30.—The quarterly revenue returns show that the receipts have been £1,000,000 more than the estimates, and £2,000,000 more than the corresponding period last year.....A letter writer, however, on Ireland, says an Australian sheepbreeder has been won by the climate. The queen of the Australian was received with and accompanied with that of his opponent by the Judges this evening.....Commodore ASHMEAD'S farewell dinner, given this evening, was a partial failure. The Lords who had been invited were absent, and there were only a few Commoners present. The collection of Peter's pence throughout Ireland will be made next Sunday.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—A public meeting was held here today, at which the Mayor presided, to promote the New-York Christian Council. The attendance was large and influential, and the interest profound.

LONDONDERRY, June 30.—A large meeting was held here last evening, at which the Government bill relating to public processions was strongly condemned.

CUBA.

Insurgents Invading the Western Provinces—Cavalry Now in the Eastern Department—Cautious Movements of Spanish Columns after Weyler.

HAVANA, June 30.—The *Diario* states that the insurgent BERMUDEZ, with a force of 600 cavalry, had invaded the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus for the purpose of inciting the inhabitants of the Western Departments to rebel against the Spanish authorities. Finding the latter deserted and the people dying from the insurgents, the forces became demoralized. Colonel Brito cut among Bermudez's troops, and he was compelled to return to the Puerto Principe region. Columns of Spanish troops have been sent against Bermudez, from different points, and are now pursuing him. No engagement has yet taken place. Bermudez failed utterly to obtain the assistance of the country people. The Spanish gun-boat *Orilla* captured the English hoop wrecking *John Gray*, from Mantua, on Grey Moro. The captain and crew were negroes, and the sloop was without papers.

INDIA.

Heavy Cotton Frauds—A Captain and a Merchant in Collusion.

BOMBAY, June 30.—Heavy cotton frauds have been discovered here. The Captain of the ship Telos has been proved to have signed bills of lading for 1,000 bales of cotton that were never shipped, and upon which a leading merchant obtained £18,000. The disclosures have made considerable excitement.

THE INDIANS.

The Situation in Arizona—Losses on Both Sides for a Month.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Tucson, Arizona, advices to June 12 have been received. Gov. SAFFORD reports that he had had a conference with a number of Chiefs representing 2,000 of the most ferocious Indians. They desire peace. Gov. SAFFORD intimates that an organized and paid force of volunteers would effectually subdue the Indians. He says the loss of whites the past month has been about twelve, and the Indians eighty.

Situation on the Upper Missouri—Navigation Growing "Full" in the Eastern Dakota Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of a letter from Capt. W. CLEVELAND, Agent for the Arickarees and other Indians at Upper Missouri Indian Agency, Dakota Territory, under date of May 28, 1870, and which states that the Indians who had gone up the river in the Fall in pursuit of game, finding not sufficient to sustain life, returned to Berthold on the 1st of February, the Mandans about the middle of the month and the Gros Ventres after the opening of navigation. They were in good health. Rations have been distributed to them in a careful manner. The Indians say they are fuller in the face than for many years, and a general feeling of contentment prevails among them. They believe they will get all the Government has promised them, though they still complain of the wood-choppers cutting wood on their lands. A number of men, taking advantage of the agent's absence, opened a wood-yard between this point and Fort Buford. The Agent is taking the necessary steps to stop these wood-yards, and turn them over to the Indians. The seeds planted are coming up and so far promise a good crop. Harvesters for the women have done all the work in these tribes, but this Spring the Agent counted over sixty men at work in the fields. Gov. BURBANK, of Dakota, has issued the necessary orders to prevent white men from trespassing upon Indian reservations and cutting wood for the use of the steamers on the Missouri River. The Indians will do the same for a proper remuneration.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Pulse Report of a Steam-ship Line to Australia—Lady Franklin's Movements—A Distressed Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The rumor recently published of the organization of an Australian steam-ship company, to commence service on the 1st of July, is unfounded.....The ship *Alpha* has arrived at Victoria, from Liverpool, with the first installment of female colonists for British Columbia.....Lady FRANKLIN has returned to Victoria from Sitka on account of the unfavorable weather.....The steam-ship *Costa Rica* has arrived from Panama.....The ship *British Admiral* arrived here today from Liverpool. She spoke the *Van Diemen*, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for San Francisco, with the loss of her mizzen, fore and main topmasts. Assistance was offered but declined. Arrived—Queenstown, Newcastle, N. S. W.

Murder and Suicide at Hamilton, N. Y.—Accidents.

ALBANY, June 30.—BURTON ELDRED, yesterday, shot his wife, and then killed himself near Hamilton, N. Y. His wife may recover. The assault on his wife was exceedingly brutal, the murderer using an ax as well as a pistol. Jealousy is said to have been the impelling cause.....GEORGE DEZABELLE, a laborer, was instantly killed, and HENRY W. HAMMOND, Superintendent, seriously injured, yesterday, by a construction train on the Black River and St. Lawrence Railroad, being thrown from the track near Carthage.....ROBERT FLEMING, a plasterer, fell from a scaffolding here today, and was killed.

Flour Mills Burned at Montreal—Loss $150,000—Fire at Ryan, Ill.—Loss $170,000.

MONTREAL, Canada, June 30.—A large fire occurred last night at Cote St. Paul, in this neighborhood, consuming the Mount Royal Mills, owned by Mr. FARMER. The mills were the most extensive in Lower Canada, and were valued at $150,000. Insured for $60,000. The loss is great, &c., in Mr. FARMER, partially insured.

CHICAGO, June 30.—HAIR & POWDER large distillery, at Lyons, nine miles west from this city, took fire about noon today and the entire structure, with the contents, including a large quantity of whisky, was destroyed. Loss, $150,000; insured for $100,000. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary, as the distillery has been closed some time for Saturday night. This is the second time it has been fired.

THE DARIEN ARMS.

The Treasures Discovered to be Allowed to New-York Vessel Ryan Ashore and Wrecked.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 30.—On Tuesday evening, the steamer *Tennessee* left Charleston, S. C., for New-York, with a large freight and many passengers. At 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, she was driven by the gale on the beach and scuttled, at a point a short distance above Little River, and thirty miles south of Cape Fear. The passengers and crew were all saved. The United States revenue-cutter *Wm. E. Seward* was to meet last night in the relief of the *Tennessee*. The passengers are hourly expected here. The steamer *City Point* has gone to the assistance of the *Tennessee*. The steamer was valued at $200,000. She was a fine iron steamer, and had been only recently sold to the New-York line.

The owners of the steam-ship *Tennessee* have received information from the Captain that she will prove a total loss. The vessel and cargo are fully insured. Every passenger was saved.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CONCORD, N. H., June 30.—The majority of the Legislative Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the Concord and Northern Railroads, sustain the contract between these roads, and recommend its approval by the Legislature, and condemn the Bills for issue savings bank funds to bring stock to control the Concord Road. The minority condemn the course of the Ring, but deem it inexpedient to legislate in regard to the contract. The consideration of the subject in the Legislature is made the special order for this evening.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, held yesterday, Erastus Corning, of Albany; John C. Green, of New-York; R. Cameron, John Forsythe, Harvey Leiter, John Dupuis, Richard Warner, Thomas William Scott and John Simmons, of Boston; Jos. M. Jds. of Detroit; Chauncey A. Cotton, of Galesburg, Ill., were unanimously chosen Directors of the Company for the ensuing year.

BOSTON, June 30.—The White Stockings, of Chicago, defeated the Harvards, of this city, today, by a score of 32 to 7.

RICHMOND, Va., June 30.—WILLIAM H. ASHBURNE, colored, member of the Legislature from Surrey, was arrested today on a charge of perjury, and committed to prison. He will afterward failed to appear.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 30.—An ice-house containing 700 tons of ice, belonging to the Saratoga Lake Ice Company, burned last night. Loss $10,000; insured for $7,000.

BURNSIDE, June 30.—Fire broke out here near Fort Miller on Tuesday last.

CASTLETON, Va., June 30.—The opening exercises of the eighty-third anniversary of the Charleston Seminary took place yesterday. A large number of the former students were present, and an Alumni Association was formed. To-day a historical address and poem will be delivered, and a banquet served.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 30.—CHARLES HUMPHREYS, a well-known and respected flour and grain commission merchant, died last evening. He was seventy-five years old.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 30.—EDWARD LASHER, after two attempts within a week, succeeded in committing suicide at West Camp this morning.

INDEPENDENT CANADA.

The Resolutions Offered at the Meeting in Montreal.

Below we give the important resolutions offered by Mr. YOUNG, on behalf of the friends of Canadian independence, at the meeting in Montreal, on Saturday. The Mayor presided. The first resolution thanks the volunteers for turning out and repelling the Fenians. The other resolutions are:

Resolved, That it is acknowledged by all that the Colonial connection has inflicted, and continues to inflict, many and grievous injuries upon Canada, has secured for Canada numerous moral and material advantages; inspired its inhabitants with an earnest desire for self-government, and bestowed upon them a valuable experience in working representative institutions; but it is no less true, and unreservedly conceded on both sides of the Atlantic, that the time has come when the connection with the mother country is a source of danger to the latter, and of loss to the Dominion; that to the colony, and that the British American Provinces ought proudly to take their rank among independent countries, and assume a position in the family of nations.

Resolved, That the full amount of prosperity to which a people is entitled can only be attained by the free development of commercial intercourse with other nations, by untrammeled industry, by multiplying the channels of employment, by the diffusion through a free political system, which enables the population of a country to shape its own destinies. The experience of the last few years evidently proves that Canada, under the present system, is not able to undertake such a task, and the Imperial act, uniting four of the British American Provinces into the present Confederation, granting them as almost the only means of self-government, a control as good by the withdrawal of the wealth and brawn of nearly all that score.

Resolved, That the present Constitution, which its authorities, supported by considerable majorities, have declared to be unsatisfactory, unworkable, and the results hoped for by many and due to looked upon as a success by those alone, who intended it as a step to a more complete union (our italics), our political ends are attended with complicated, and constantly growing difficulties; our commercial relations (shackled by an unnecessary tariff), our financial position is being impoverished upon a fertile soil; the most energetic portion of our working classes, by our inability to find employment for them, are being attracted from Europe to our shores, look upon them but as a path to a more promising land, and seldom carry with us, possibly for our country is permanently thereby lost to us, with the latter, to the detriment, certainly from no fault of ours.

Resolved, That we cannot call upon Great Britain to remedy all these numerous evils, for she has granted to us full freedom of internal self-government, and has no power to interfere with our domestic legislation, but we can appeal to her sense of justice to her own people.

Resolved, That with a view to placing our true position before the people of the country and the Government, we call a Convention of the friends of Canada, founded on the foregoing resolutions, to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Dominion, for presentation to Her Majesty through His Excellency the Governor-General.

OBITUARY.

Sir James Clark, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

The cable brings the announcement of the death of Sir JAMES CLARK, the eminent English physician, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was the son of a Scotch farmer, and was born at Findlater, Dantffire, on the 14th of December, 1788. He studied at King's College, Aberdeen, and afterward completed his medical education in Edinburgh University, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1813. After this he passed some time in traveling on the Continent of Europe, and then settled as a physician in Rome. He published the same year a volume of notes of his scientific tour, entitled *Medical Notes on Climate, Diseases, Hospitals and Medical Schools in France, Italy and Switzerland*. His reputation for the skillful treatment of consumption began to spread from this period, and on his return to Edinburgh in 1826, secured an extensive practice. He afterward settled in London, where he became physician-in-chief of St. George's Hospital, and where he became private physician to the King and Queen of the Belgians, and to the Duchess of KENT and her daughter, the Princess VICTORIA. On the accession of the latter to the throne of England in 1837, he became one of the royal physicians, and was elevated to the rank of Baronet. Since this period he has steadily retained the confidence of the Queen, and his services have been frequently in requisition as other European Courts. The only blot that rests upon his memory in his share in the affairs of the unfortunate Lady FIONA HASTINGS, in 1839, from which he never completely exculpated himself. Beside the work above referred to, Sir JAMES was the author of *The Sanatorium Institution of Otanda*, and a *Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption*.

THE COMING COOLIE.

Opposition to His Advent on the Part of Certain Working Men.

Mass-Meeting in Tompkins-Square to Discuss the Chinese Labor Question—Speeches by Messrs. W. Young, Myers, Hall, Alexander Troup and Others—Resolutions.

A mass-meeting of laboring men said indeed unions was held in Tompkins-square last evening, to oppose the introduction of Chinese labor into this country. Three stands were erected for speakers—one for Englishmen and one for Germans. The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, at which time, but very few men had assembled around either of the stands, though there were plenty of women and children scattered over the grounds. HENRY F. YOUNG, President of the Labor Union, presided at the main stand, and at 8½ o'clock called the assembly to order and made a brief address.

MR. YOUNG'S REMARKS.

He said the question which they had met to consider was one of great importance to the country. He was glad that this work of introducing coolie labor had commenced in Massachusetts—the State of men—a State that had always been ready to introduce anything of a degrading character. It was an outrage on the working men of the country, and was intended to degrade them to the level of the coolie. Such a policy was a disgrace to the nineteenth century, whatever it was, and had furnished with some of the brightest intellects in the councils of the nation. The speaker then broke out in a tirade against Congress, and said it had spent its time in fruitless reconstruction instead of legislating for the benefit of working men. Congress should have striven to take political action and asked Congressman from the various classes, among whom was to be found ability amply equal to the highest office in the gift of the people. Mr. YOUNG ceased by saying that the man who had introduced coolie labor into Massachusetts had never been a fair man, either to his employees or to the State. He was a traitor to his trust, an undermining and undermining his neighbors, and never gave anybody a fair show. He did not believe he would get much of a show himself after death. [Laughter.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MAGUIRE was then introduced and read the following resolutions, which were adopted without opposition:

Whereas, The legislative and judicial prostitution of a certain foreign power, for the purpose of debasing the manhood of its citizens, their intellectual condition and their production of labor to a proper appreciation of the comforts of life, and a disposition to secure a position for slavery; and

Whereas, Any attempt made by monopoly or capital to lower the condition of mankind in the social scale, by dispensing with a fair proportion and equitable share of the profits of labor, is an insidious attempt to thwart the progress of civilization, and ultimately suppress all classes of working men by an arbitrary and forced importation of the lowest and most degraded of the human species, whereby the honest efforts of which in this country they become deprived of the powers of judging and appreciating, so as to put in competition with those whose education, mental intelligence and improved tastes have generally been a proportionately greater standard of wants, and consequently of wages; and

Whereas, Any arbitrary system of importation of mechanical, artisanal and laborers from any country or race of people, and for whatever term, even though it be the flattering and plausible one of "free" importation, is but a species of slavery, and a means of enabling the capitalists to engage in the higher and better occupations," in support, defense, and an impious and an unholy attempt to entirely revive the old system of slavery in a new way, in a country dedicated to liberty, human progress and civilization, and, as such, demands the condemnation of the enlightened people and Government; therefore be it

Resolved, That the working men of the City of New-York, in mass-meeting assembled, do hereby call on their representatives in Congress to put forth their utmost efforts for the immediate passage of the bill introduced by Senator SUMNER, or any other bill of like tenor, that will prevent the importation of coolies, under such contract-schemes as developed and practiced by such agencies as KOPPMANN, HEAP & CO.; and further, that our State and Municipal authorities be requested to withhold all aid or the moral influence at their disposal in the same end.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that there is a superabundance of labor in the United States, and that the Chinese, skilled and unskilled, can be hired and easily procured at a living price without proposing terms to employers (the assertions of Mr. BANCROFT to the contrary notwithstanding,) we take this public opportunity to denounce as a gross libel on an intelligent and industrious people, as proven by the continual concessions made to capital through the necessities of labor, and the enormous wealth accumulated by the capitalist on the product of labor, the LIE OUT OF HIS MOUTH, that "the poverty and destitution of the other land form as a sufficient refutation that labor is not receiving any increase in the demands for it, and that it is always standing, defensive, timid and aggressive, forcing us at all times, as in the present instance, to assert our rights as men. Therefore, we call upon all the working men in the United States to join us in a peaceful, but determined protest against this matter, and to demand from their representatives in Congress and elsewhere the speedy passage of such laws as will stop the introduction of the coolie into this country, and prevent the American citizen and his family against servile labor from foreign shores.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of the several States, and signed, on behalf of the working classes of this Metropolis and vicinity, by the Presidents and Secretaries of the Working Men's Union and Arbeiter Union of the City of New-York.

SPEECH OF MAYOR HALL.

Mayor HALL was then introduced and said it afforded him pleasure to meet his hearers in the discussion of this important question. If it were subject to jokes about he might say that the noble question was a good one to talk about on this hot June evening. But it was a subject of too serious a nature for joking. He had been introduced by the Chairman as the Chief Magistrate of this City. He felt that the Chief Magistrate of the nation was the subject of the meeting, because he was sure met the sympathies of at least four-fifths of his constituents. He was not here as a politician or a demagogue, but he believed every one holding public position should be willing to show his hand on this question and not hold his tongue. The State of Massachusetts was the first in the country to introduce the black slave trade [a voice, "Ten years ago, and it was now the first in the United States to introduce another kind of tawny slave labor. From the sudden introduction of this species of labor in one of the towns of Massachusetts, had sprung this movement. The American people, it had been said, would not and could not object to any kind of immigration into this country. The objection was to traders and man-speculators bringing men here to overrun labor. Men who were bonded in morals were being brought here to compete with free white labor. If the white men of the North are to tolerate this new kind of slave labor, then it was in vain they had fought to break down black slavery in the South, for it was only to see a worse species of slavery introduced into the North. The trouble on this question commenced with the Burlingame treaty. It was the duty of the statesmen of the country to have seen to it at that time and prevented the difficulty. It was by virtue of that treaty that Mr. SAMPSON, of North Adams, claimed the right to introduce Chinese laborers to his work-shops. He held the statesmen of the country accountable for not providing in the treaty for this difficulty. It would be impossible for American free labor to compete with this new system of Chinese slave labor, and it was the duty of Congress to pass laws immediately regulating Chinese immigration to this country. It was a difficult question to deal with—and there was no one in admiration or the elaboration of revolutionary ideas. He was not here to offer a remedy; that lay with those in power at Washington. It was not a question of cheap labor merely, but a question of moral and social influences in the United States. After some remarks about the vast resources of Chinese telescoped the necessity of restricting its introduction into this country, the Mayor closed amid the cheers of the audience.

LETTERS.

The Secretary then read letters from MAYOR MARBLE and an agent of HORACE GREELEY, regretting their inability to attend.

SPEECH OF MR. TROUP.

Mr. ALEX. TROUP was then introduced, and said he was glad to see how the assembling men of Massachusetts were protesting against the introduction of this new species of slave labor into that State. Much had been said against the tyranny of the Chinese organization

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THE NEWS.

The old Mayor spring gun and sporting rifle, personal supplies of life-sustaining liquid, which has already proved of incalculable value to the Mayor, have been moved from the Mayor's office to the Executive Mansion, and all the Mayor's friends are now congratulating themselves that the Mayor has at last come to his senses. Hereafter the Mayor will be surrounded by his best friends, who will see that no one gets near him who is not armed to the teeth, and who will not be prepared to shoot down on the spot any one who may approach the Mayor with a view to shaking hands with him. The Mayor has been persuaded that the best people from all parts of the city are in favor of his being shot, and that the only way to prove that he is not a coward is to shoot somebody. The Mayor will therefore be kept supplied with ammunition, and will be allowed to shoot at any one who may call upon him, and who does not bring with him a certificate of character from the Police Commissioners. The Mayor has been persuaded that he will be perfectly safe in this way, and that he will be able to shoot down any one who may attempt to assassinate him, without the slightest danger of being himself shot. The Mayor has also been assured that the Police Commissioners will issue certificates of character to all persons who may call upon him, and who are not known to be in the habit of carrying concealed weapons, and that he will be perfectly safe in receiving all persons who may be provided with such certificates

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MINNIE'S LUCK. Dramatic Sketch in two acts by Mr. Dion Boucicault. Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Leona Cavendish, and Miss Emily Duncombe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eighth-ave., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Emily Pitt and Miss Fanny Foster.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
Sixth-ave., corner 23d-st.
THE HUGUENOTS. Leading characters by Messrs. D. W. Waller, Arthur Rehan, Miss Clara Morris. Scenes in the time of the Christian Martyrs.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, corner Broome-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Characters by Mrs. F. B. Conover and Company.

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Advertisers on the Times are requested to bring in their notices as early as they can in the day as possible. All received after 10 o'clock, it will be impossible to insert in the regular issue of the following morning. Many advertisers, especially those who have to change frequently, or have to put in new notices, find it very much to their advantage to have their notices in as early as 9 o'clock, as there is no extra charge at either of the offices.
Mr. Horace Dexter, Harmon & Co., Madison, No. 1 Reading-room, and all the principal agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We can not under any circumstances return communications, in all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve communications, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The House of Commons defeated the Education bill further, without notice. Mr. OTWAY, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in replying to a question, declined to say whether the Government intended to ratify the new treaty with China.....A meeting to oppose the Anglo-French treaty of commerce was held in London on Wednesday.....M. LESSEPS will have a reception at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, July 4.....The death of Sir JAMES CLARK, the distinguished physician, is announced.....A rifle match between an English and an Australian sharpshooter was determined in favor of the former, on receipt from Australia of the opponent's score.....The Bill regulating public processions was strongly condemned at a meeting in London on Tuesday evening.....Mr. ASSBURST's farewell dinner, last evening, in London, is said to have been a partial failure, the invited Lords and most of the Commons being absent.....The collection of "Peter's Pence" in Ireland will be made on Sunday next.....M. PREVOST PARADOL was to have left Paris for the United States, last night. He had an interview with the Emperor, yesterday.....The prosecution at working men was resumed on Wednesday. The Ministry states that the organization is a secret one.....The Portuguese Premier has invited the Lisbon merchants to devise some plan of restoring the prosperity of the country.....A Madrid correspondent says the abdication of Queen ISABELLA makes the Prince of ASTURIAS a possible candidate for the throne.....On Wednesday there was a brilliant display in honor of St. Peter, consisting of processions and revews, which lasted all day, and fire-works in the evening. Dispatches from Rome deny that all opposition will on the new dogma is to be taken, and assert that the Pope has ordered the Cardinals to oppose any propositions to arrest the debate.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House amendments to the Alaska Fur bill, after debate, were concurred in. The Naturalization bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing a survey of the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes for an interoceanic ship-canal. The Committee also were discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution relating to the ship-canal survey of the Isthmus of Darien. After the introduction of various bills, the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 3:10 P. M., the doors were reopened, when the consideration of the Tax and Tariff bill was resumed. The duty on steel unfinished bars was reduced from 1½ cents to 1¼ cents per pound, and that on railway bars made in part of steel from 1¼ to one cent per pound. Other amendments were made, and at 5 o'clock the Senate took a recess. At the evening session the Tax and Tariff bill was again taken up. An effort was made to appropriate, as an amendment, the bill relating to the transportation of goods in bulk from the port of entry to the port of delivery, but the amendment was withdrawn. The Senate was continued until 9:30 o'clock, when, there being no quorum, an adjournment took place.

In the House, after some routine business, the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were taken up, and the report of the Committee on Appropriations was agreed to as a whole, except in instances where separate votes were called for. Among those was one on the Senate amendment appropriating $20,725 to pay the difference between coin and currency on payments made to Indians in Michigan in 1863 and 1864. It was not concurred in. The amendments of the Senate making appropriations amounting to $1,500,000 under treaties made in 1867 and 1868 which were not ratified by the Fortieth Congress, were non-concurred in. The amendment increasing the appropriation for Indian expenses in California was opposed and described as a scheme to obtain the farms of the Mission Indians, who are citizens and voters, and was not concurred in. A committee of conference was ordered on the points of disagreement. A number of bills were reported from the Committee on Commerce, several of which were passed, among them a substitute for the House bill to improve water communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. The bill pledging the faith of the Government to construct a breakwater at the eastern entrance of the proposed ship-canal at Cape Cod was objected to on technical grounds, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. At 5½ P. M. the House took up the Funding bill, which occupied the rest of the session, and at 10½ when the House adjourned, had not progressed beyond the reading of the second section.

GENERAL.

The Commencement exercises at Cornell University were held yesterday, when degrees were conferred as follows: Civil Engineer, 1; Bachelor of Science, 9; Bachelor of Philosophy, 1; Bachelor of Arts, 5. The degree of "Doctor of Letters" was conferred upon Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Gov. SAFFORD, of Arizona, reports that he has conferred with Chiefs representing about 5,000 of the most ferocious Indians, and that they desire peace. He suggests that an organized and publicly-paid police should subdue the savages. The loss of the whites during the past month is said to be twelve, and that of the Indians eighty.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES was, yesterday, renominated in Congress, without opposition, by the Sixth District Democratic Congressional Convention of Indiana.

A destructive fire occurred on Wednesday night in Montreal, by which the Mount Royal Printing Mills, and a large quantity of goods, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

The eighty-third anniversary of Castleton Seminary, Vermont, was observed on Wednesday. An anniversary of the Alumni was formed.

A meeting of working men was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, to oppose the introduction of Chinese labor.

Lady FRANKLIN has returned to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, from Sitka, on account of unfavorable weather.

The steamer City of Tecumseh, from Charleston, S. C., for New-York, took fire on Tuesday night, and was run on the beach, about thirty miles south of Cape Fear, and scuttled in ten feet of water. The passengers and crew were landed in safety. A severe gale has been sent to her assistance from Wilmington, N. C.

A Bombay, India, dispatch says the Captain of a ship has been fined a quarter of a million bills of lading for 1,000 bales of cotton which were never shipped, on which a premature advance at that place received $125,000.

The second annual Commencement of the National Deaf-mute College, Washington, took place yesterday. Secretary COX delivered an address, and President GRANT presented the diplomas.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, confirmed the Mayor's nomination of DAVID V. FORRMAN for the office of Excise Commissioner, in place of WALTER W. FERRIS, resigned. An ordinance was also adopted placing the free floating baths under the control of the Department of Public Works.

A very thinly-attended mass-meeting was held in Tompkins square last evening to oppose the importation of Chinese laborers into America. Speeches were made by Mr. SUMNER, Mayor HALL, Mr. TROUP and others, and resolutions were adopted.

The celebrated MARTIN ALLEN, who some time since was convicted in the Court of General Sessions, for grand larceny, was awarded a new trial, yesterday, by the Supreme Court at General Term. Presiding Justice INGRAHAM dissented.

JOHN REAL, the murderer of Policeman SWINDON, was re-sentenced, yesterday, by the Supreme Court General Term. He is to be executed on FRIDAY, the 5th day of August.

The case of The Erie Railway Company vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was continued, yesterday, before the Supreme Court. Several affidavits were read, and arguments were made by Senator DOOLITTLE and Mr. A. P. LAWTON. The discussion will be resumed this morning.

Atrocities and Wrongs About the Chinese.

The meeting of working men last night in reference to the importation of coolies will doubtless receive the attention it deserves. The preamble to the resolutions is not very temperate in its character, and some things were said at the meeting which we hope were not meant. The Mayor very properly observed that the whole subject was an extremely difficult one, and that it was useless to heap up objurgations in regard to it. Congress will undoubtedly have to deal with the problem, and in the meantime the opinions of the working men will necessarily have great weight—more especially when they are divested of extravagance.

If, however, the "Chinese-American question" is to be discussed in an intelligent and useful manner, it is highly desirable to keep highly-colored exaggerations out of it. The *Tribune*, yesterday, published a long statement designed to prove that it is the duty of Congress to regulate or prohibit the importation of Chinese coolies, "just as it first regulated and then prohibited the importation of African slaves." In these few words the whole question is misrepresented and confused. The Chinese shoe-makers now at North Adams are not slaves. The *Tribune's* own correspondence from the village proves that. The following passage appeared, yesterday, almost side by side with the statement about "slaves" in the article referred to:

"These cheerful faces, these eager learners, these satisfied workmen, these lavish purchasers of shirts and stockings, unwisely charged to them by their own book-keepers, have no suggestion of slavery; this generous manufacturer, more bent on making the strangers feel comfortable and at home in a strange land than in getting back his large investment, is not the man to undertake the business of a slave-master; and there is nothing either in the atmosphere or in the laws of Massachusetts to make it desirable on his part to make such a bargain for enforcement here. The only slaves in North Adams are the men who have sworn fealty and sacrificed their independence to an arbitrary Union, governed for weal; the manufacturer who has broken the bonds of the same power is unsuspected from a slavery more breathating still; and the freest men in the village are the immigrants who have come from crowded China to a land which offers opportunities for all."

Congress may doubtless prohibit the introduction of slaves into this country, but has it any right to interpose unnecessary or vexatious obstacles to the importation of free labor? This question the *Star* disposes of by asserting that the coolies are slaves. But our contemporary does not seem to be in possession of any special information with regard to the terms of Mr. SAMPSON's contract, or else it has withheld that information from the public. "Immigrants are welcome," says the *Star*, "slaves are not." Exactly—but we cannot legislate against the Chinese as slaves until we have some positive proof before us that they are slaves.

The writer in the *Tribune* objects to the Chinese on account of their race. The arguments of the *Tribune* itself when such objections were made to the negroes are surely sufficient to meet this point. The *Tribune* has been preaching a good many years in vain if these "race" prejudices are now to prevail. But the writer is also afraid that the "Mongolians will gradually incorporate themselves with the blood and being of the country," and he goes on in a strain which will be rather startling to old readers of the *Tribune* to insinuate that there will be at once a wholesale admixture of races. There is a vast preponderance of the "female element" in Massachusetts, and "it is a suggestive fact that the first organized bodies of industrial Chinamen have been taken to the State of Massachusetts." The writer "leaves others to draw such deductions as they please." The deduction we should draw from it is that the argument is an insult to American women, who would have as much to say on the particular question involved as the "Mongolians." We think they may be trusted in the same village or State with the Chinese shoe-makers.

The writer of this extraordinary article further objects to the Chinese on the ground that they sleep in bunks and not in beds, and eat queer food. It is a contest, he says, "of the bunk against the bed, the roast rat against the roast beef." This is plainly a view dictated by prejudice. Now let us hear what the *Tribune* correspondent, a practical man, writing from North Adams, has to say on the subject:

"The Chinese are hardly eaters, requiring new supplies of rice and fresh meat for their kitchens in a way that somewhat discourages the small traders of North Adams, who had been led to suppose the new customers would have no demand for any commodities but the salt puppy dogs. The dainty stews and watery soups seem unfit, but their waists will admit new avenues of profitable trade."

So much for fact against fancy.

The writer goes on to protest against the Chinese because they are immoral. Anybody would think from this that immorality was confined to the Chinese, whereas there is good reason to suppose that even the "Japhetic stock" sometimes have "foul and mortifying vices." All such arguments as these, if arguments they can be called, only serve to make the opposition to the introduction of Chinese laborers ridiculous. If the new tide of immigration is to be turned back, it must be for better reasons than those advanced in the *Tribune*. Is this, for instance, a good and valid reason for drawing a cordon round the United States to keep out the Chinese? "When we shall have them arriving in these Northern States by the ten thousand and hundred thousand, we will undoubtedly find politicians playing for their votes." Does not the same thing happen with other naturalized citizens?

The whole subject ought to be properly inquired into, but in a fair, impartial, and business-like spirit. A mere collection of crotchets and prejudices ought not to be accepted as the basis of a policy. The very facts about the motive for introducing Chinese into Massachusetts seem to have been misrepresented. We have been told that the object was to beat down the price of the white man's labor. But the sensible observer who writes from the spot declares that Mr. SAMPSON was forced by the despotism of his workmen to employ Chinese. Once more let us hear this correspondent, for he seems to know what he is talking about:

"The Massachusetts manufacturer is not deserving to be misrepresented on this important point. They have never as a class seriously objected to the high wages which their mechanics were earning. Manufacturers have been forbidden to employ non-Crispin workmen; have been deserted when seeking to experiment or giving trifled tasks, and in thirteen places, to my own knowledge, they wished to work; have been prevented from themselves driving a peg into a shoe in their own shops; have had committees appointed to examine their books; have been prohibited from making any other than a certain low grade of shoes; have been deprived of their liberty and insulted in their manliness in a hundred ways. Indeed, the final blow which drove Mr. SAMPSON to seek relief in San Francisco was the mandate of the Crispin Lodge that two dozen clever workmen, (Crispins,) whom he had procured from the central part of the State, should go home again and leave his Irish and Canadian hands to turn out their clumsy workmanship undisturbed by the sight of anything better. He warned these too obedient Crispins as they left him that they were driving him to a step which would destroy their order; but they laughed in unbelief. What he sought was not men who would not work cheaply, but men who would work well—men, in fact, who would work at all. If in obtaining them he has got men who will work and live happily on what would not keep a Crispin in tobacco, he is hardly to be blamed."

We are not prepared to say that it may not become necessary to place the importation of coolies under proper restrictions. But all such restrictions must be founded on justice and common sense, not upon mere prejudice. The problem is one which deserves, and must receive, attentive study. The working men, to start with, had better consider whether they cannot modify their conduct toward their employers so as to reduce the temptation which now exists for the importation of Chinese laborers. Prices of labor cannot be kept up by the clumsy expedient of shutting competitors out of the market.

A Little Kingdom.

The politics of a European country, with a population no larger than that of New-York State, and with a revenue very considerably smaller, can scarcely be expected to occupy the attention of the civilized world. And yet there have been momentous historical problems worked out on the little area of Belgium, each square mile of which supports about 331 persons. Monarchs have made it their battle-ground, and so have political economists; it has, during the present century, formed the keystone of the European balance of power, and is at present agitated by a conflict of parties which may have an important bearing on the immediate future of European history. Formed out of a slice of Holland on one side, a department of the First Empire on another, and a fief of Germany on the third, Belgium presents a true specimen of territorial amalgamation. Sharing alike the solid *sang-froid* of the Dutch, and the impulsive vivacity of the French, the Belgians unite the stability of the one nation with the restlessly progressive instincts of the other. Their proudest recollections are associated with the birth of the noblest of Old World republics, while in their later history their provinces have been made the pawns on the chess-board of empires. Their institutions are as strangely blended as their cities are full of picturesque contrasts. In Brussels's walk of five minutes divides the Gothic architecture of the sixteenth century from the boulevards of modern Paris. Their legislative chamber is republican both in appearance and tongue, while their Senate is framed upon principles of the strictest oligarchy. The Belgian flag protects revolutionists more violent than ROCHEFORT, and waves over the processions of an Ultramontane church.

Up to the election, which concluded twelve days ago, the majority of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives were liberal. By the result of these elections, the majority become for the first time in twenty-five years, conservative or clerical. The Ministry of FRERE-ORBAN, which have become historical on account of the determined resistance they offered to the policy of French encroachment on the national railroads—a question which, eighteen months ago, threatened to assume the proportions of a *casus belli*—are therefore at present on the point of retirement. Their successors will be the expositors of a policy quite favorable to the Catholic Church, and probably less defiantly national. Enlightened and moderate as was, in the main, the internal policy of the defeated Cabinet, they have been rejected chiefly because of the too close relations of the Premier with the Belgian capitalists, and because of their resistance to the radical demand for universal suffrage. To external observers their defeat is chiefly interesting, because of the effect it may have in bringing France and Belgium nearer to that national and territorial union which may be considered one of the inevitable events of the political future. The integrity of the little Kingdom is guaranteed by the great European Powers, but it can scarcely be doubted that the next advance of Germany across the Main will be responded to by France, either by the constitutional or forcible annexation of Belgium. In the present temper of non-intervention which guides the foreign policy of England, it is not at all probable that her hand will be raised to prevent such a consummation.

Some Inventions.

What becomes of all the pins is a question that has long taxed human ingenuity. At least as curious, and probably a much more profitable, subject of speculation would be found in the inquiry, What becomes of the inventions? Every one who gives any attention to such matters can recall a number of striking inventions which have been announced within the last decade, and after making a brief stir among the scenes, have sunk at once into entire oblivion. There is the type-setting and distributing machine, for example, which seemed designed to work a complete revolution in the business of printing, and which, indeed, was a marvel of ingenuity. What has become of it? Has the opposition of the compositors knocked it into "pi," or has the one little screw never been found which was to make it practically useful?

More wonderful still, because of its startling opposition to all known principles, was the invention, some years since, by two young students of the Ecole Polytechnique, at Paris, of a lamp which would burn without air or oxygen, and which was especially designed for the use of miners and divers. The two young philosophers earned a prize of twenty thousand francs by their discovery, but the fame which we have supposed was dearer to them than gold seems to have been denied them. Either their lamp has ignominiously gone out, or has proved too costly, or in some way failed to answer expectations. At any rate, its light for some time past has been hid under a bushel.

Then there was Mr. ALEXANDER MAKWELL BELL'S invention of a universal alphabet, which was certainly very ingenious, and bids fair to be proportionately useful. By means of it, if we remember rightly, Mr. BELL professed to be able to read, write, and speak any articulate language, off-hand, as it were; and not only that, but to write any given sound so as to make it intelligible to any other person conversant with his alphabet. Language, in brief, was thus reduced to its primitive elements, and the necessity for hand-books of foreign conversation done away with.

It is not easy to over-estimate the possible benefits of such a discovery. The European tour would have been robbed of half its terrors, and Coptic and Welsh made ordinary branches of a select boarding-school education. But all these pleasing anticipations are destroyed by Mr. BELL'S failure to fulfill his contract. The universal language still exists for him only. Babel reigns unshaken, and CADMUS and MEZZOFANTI rest tranquilly in their philological graves.

Another noteworthy invention was called, if we mistake not, the sacostograph. It consisted of a sensitive membrane, responding like the tympanum of the human ear to every vibration of sound, which it was so constructed as to record by means of pencil and paper attached. Every sound made a different mark, long or short, heavy or light, straight or curved, according to its intensity or timbre. Here, it will be seen, was a discovery to make the hearts of the wretched scriveners leap for joy; to make newspaper reporting a pastime, and authorship a pleasure. Poet or historian, orator or musician, had but to set his sacostograph, and then to soliloquize or compose to his heart's content, assured of finding every word and note faithfully transcribed. The only trouble was the impossibility of deciphering the characters thus recorded. This is a difficulty which, we infer, has not yet been met, and so the sacostograph also sleeps in unmerited obscurity and silence.

These are but a few of the many ever-inventions that have, for one cause or another, fallen still-born in the world. Yet even their seeming inutility may have its uses. Should they never come to fruit, these seeds of original thought may be the germs of great discoveries hereafter. The steam-engine was a toy to PTOLEMY'S philosophers; and CONFUCIUS is said to have been familiar with the art of printing. But it was left for other times and minds to adapt these diversions of the wise to the common benefit of all mankind.

Meat and Solitude.

The Stone Age is not always an agreeable subject of contemplation. It is not flattering to our self-love to dwell on the fact that our ancestors, of even some thousands of years back, were few or no clothes, but ran about very much like so many gorillas, beating each other over the head with clubs, and then retreating into holes in the ground. And yet there are times when this sacrifices of attire and this taking refuge in deep, cool caves, present a very attractive ideal of existence. It is true that SHAKESPEARE makes King HENRY on the eve of fatal Tewkesbury ask—

"Who can hold a fire in his hand
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus?
Or wallow naked in December snow
By thinking on fantastic summer's heat?"

but it is nevertheless true that imagination has a powerful hold on sense, and are bears witness to this power—no matter whether it is set embodied in the deleterious landscape of CUBA, where sluggish and solitary cattle stand in cooling water, or in the coarse image of Arabic lie-poets which allure camels to circuit under-ground fountains. The suggestion of coolness is in itself a pleasure, even in the absence of the reality. There is certainly little else to comfort us just at present.

It is important to observe—and the lesson is taught through the instincts of animals as well as through the acts of men—that occasional solitude is almost as essential to mental and physical health as society itself, and that this need is especially indicated by a rising thermometer. In the blaze of a summer's noon, cattle bury themselves among the trees, or seek the darkest nooks of sequestered pools; dogs slink to their remotest haunts in kennel or cellar, and birds native beyond reach of sight or sound. All creatures indeed, except man, seek repose and silence. Between his brains, indeed, man is driven to do the same thing, and the desire at mid-day becomes so much a thing of course as the regular dose at night. But to the genuine enjoyment of this, or of any other refreshment in the midst of great heat, solitude is indispensable. Companionship brings talk, and talk—especially when the nerves are harassed and the body exhausted by excessive temperature—breeds argument that may run into discussion. People are often blamed as for a snobbish pretense, when, feeling unable perhaps to meet the expense of extravagant watering-places, they pull down the blinds of their town houses and affect to be absent. But why, after all, should they be censured for this? Why should they not, for some brief space during the year, be permitted to indulge in a harmless fiction, and to enjoy that calm, unruffled pleasure which seclusion alone can convey? "Solitude is sometimes best society," and in any case it infallibly increases the zest with which man returns to association with his kind.

It is consequently so far from being a reproach, that it may even be a compliment to our species when we seek to hide from observation, and to court, for a space, the hermit's pleasures in peace. No one should be offended when friends are "not at home," with the mercury at 100°. The delights of social intercourse are not for such piping times as these, and, except for never-resting journalists, the task of silently keeping soul and body together is enough to expect of mortal man. It may be doubted, even, whether people ought to be punished for their misdeeds in very hot weather. Of course murderers and garroters, keepers of mad dogs, illicit exploders of torpedoes and fire-crackers, and monopolists who try to force up the price of ice, should have their deserts at any time; and perhaps the makers of loud and unnecessary noises, or the administrators of troublesome arguments, ought also at this season to be punished with exceptional severity. But in general, it should be a period of toleration and calm; the Sabbath of the year should be our midsummer, and people may well be pardoned for evading the society of their fellow-creatures when they can scarcely bear their own.

The Woes of Spotted Tail.

There is something quite touching in the death of SPOTTED TAIL'S favorite wife, just before her liege's return from the scene of his trials and triumphs. This Indian Ulysses, escaped from the Circes of the capital—from the Scylla of champagne, and the Charybdis of cream, from manifold perils of rail-car and steam-boat, only to find that his dusky Penelope, to whom he would, doubtless, have rejoiced to unfold his budget of marvels over the evening camp-fire, had left his wigwam dark, and preceded him to the happy hunting grounds. We can hardly wonder that his gifts have lost their value since she cannot admire them, or that he should have resolved to sacrifice them all, ponies and mocrasins, rifles and blankets, to her memory. Perhaps not many of his pale-faced brethren would be willing to give so practical a proof of grief and affection.

But SPOTTED TAIL'S sorrow concerns us less than his resentment. If, as is stated, he attributes his wife's death, by some occult Indian reasoning, to white machinations, that estimable lady may prove to have been in her demise a person of far greater political importance than she ever was to her life. The accident is certainly inopportune, if it is to destroy SPOTTED TAIL'S newly-fledged friendship for the whites, fostered with such infinite pains of courtesy, and such lavish outlay of strawberries, at Washington. We could probably have better spared TRUMBULL SHIN or any of the squaws who visited New-York. At all events, it behooves our Indian Bureau to lose no time in disabusing the outraged chief of his error before he, too, digs up the hatchet. Indian wars are too costly a luxury to be indulged in frequently.

The San Domingo Treaty has been at last disposed of, and in the wrong way. A tie vote was given upon the question of its ratification, and as a two-thirds' vote was necessary, this was of course equivalent to its rejection. We think the result unfortunate. The treaty provided for the acquisition of a territory in many respects most valuable to the United States; and the opportunity it afforded should not have been thrown away. Erroneous notions have, however, encumbered it, and not of these arose a degree of hostility which was inimical to the Administration as to the national interests which the treaty was designed to promote.

The annual report recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been laid before the Senate as supplementary to a legally-valuable line of communication between the two oceans. Although three times as broad as Darien, and nearly double the breadth of Nicaragua, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is traversed by the Rio Coatzacoalcos, a river which is navigable for steamers to a distance of about thirty miles from its south in the Gulf of Mexico. Above this the river describes a serpentine course of about one hundred miles, where the labor of adaptation to canal purposes would not be very arduous. The real difficulties of the scene begin at a point about fifty-five miles from the Pacific, where the country becomes mountainous. From this point previous explorers recommended a route following at various sharp angles the course of the valleys. The contemplated ship-canal would then connect with a splendid

JOHN KELLY has gained his right. The shape of any condemnation, and no penalty rested upon his declaration in Court, yesterday, in the light of a preconceived game. The terrible infamy of purpose that served him for the consummation of his latest crime seems to sustain him by making doubt in the dock. There is a time for the single stage to the end and perdition of HEAD, to that last awful sentence, "Very good, Sir! Is that all, Judge?" When REALITY—nothing else but what he is, there would be something to compel admiration in the steady self-command he exhibits, and the example he affords of the power of the human will. Were he a half-witted ruffian, like REYNOLDS, the case would be different; but in this instance, we cannot suppose a dull sufficiency to have much share in his successful calm.

The Duke of SALDANHA evidently thinks that the pendency of national wealth can be solved by a coup d'état, as well as the difficulties of the domestic Ministry which he lately so summarily overpowered. The statesmen of Lisbon will, probably, suspect the identity

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of the Orphan Asylum, on and near one of the principal thoroughfares from the upper end of the city.

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Russia, Wednes., July 6|Java, Wednesday, July 20
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Alpine, Thursday, July 14|Scotia, Wednes., July 27
China, Wednes., July 20|Calabria, Thurs., July 28
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RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers sailing Wednesdays:
First Cabin to Liverpool.....$80, gold.
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THE ANCHOR LINE
MAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Booking Passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding Drafts at REDUCED RATES on all Railway Stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America on speedy, economical and cheap as by any other Route or line.
RETURN STEAMERS. EXTRA STEAMERS.
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Anglia.....Wed. July 13|Columbia.....Sat. July 30
Australia.....Sat. Aug. 6|Devonia.....Wed. Aug. 3
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First Cabin $80 and $90, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, for the friends of Passengers who prefer to remain in Europe.
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HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS
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The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DECEMBER, SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE.....SATURDAY, July 16
VILLE DE PARIS.....SATURDAY, July 23
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE, SATURDAY, Aug. 20
Rates of passage by this line are as follows:
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $70.
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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers avoid the annoyance of a Custom-house examination by taking the Company's line to Paris, as the baggage is examined on board. They also avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
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CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will despatch their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PEGG.....July 6, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREER.....July 13, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....July 20, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 27, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. WATTS.....Aug. 3, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHEBBAY, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 19 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 19 Broadway.
WILLIAM G. LAMB, No. 6 Broadway.

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CUNARD LINE.
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CORK.....Tuesday, July 5, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 9, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax.)
Thursday, July 14, 4 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and TUESDAY, from Pier No. 40 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin, (single berth).$75 | 1st Cabin.....$80
To London.....80 | To London.....90
To Paris.....100 | To Paris.....110
To Hamburg, Bremen or Berlin.....80 | To Hamburg, Bremen or Berlin.....90
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Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by our friends intending to send for them.
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JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
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NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 37 North River.
DENMARK, Tuesday, July 5, at 4 P. M.
HELVETIA, Glass, Saturday, July 9, at 12 M.
HOLLAND, Thomas, Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, Cabin, $60 and $65; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 2, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 5, from Pier No. 41 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 6 and 8 North-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
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Passage to and from Europe, via Queenstown, by the Cunard, Inman, Anchor, Guion, White Star, Red Star, Hamburg, North German Lloyd, National and Transatlantic Companies, at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount, payable in all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Passage to California, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, at reduced rates. Passage to Havana, by the Cuba Mail Steamship Company's line, at reduced rates. Passage to Savannah, by the Great Southern Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Charleston, by the Charleston Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Portland, by the Portland Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Boston, by the Fall River Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Providence, by the Providence Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Norfolk, by the Old Dominion Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Baltimore, by the Baltimore Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Albany, by the Albany Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Troy, by the Troy Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Newburgh, by the Newburgh Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Poughkeepsie, by the Poughkeepsie Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Hudson, by the Hudson Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Catskill, by the Catskill Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Kingston, by the Kingston Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Rondout, by the Rondout Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Saugerties, by the Saugerties Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Coxsackie, by the Coxsackie Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Athens, by the Athens Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Hudson, by the Hudson Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Albany, by the Albany Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Troy, by the Troy Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Newburgh, by the Newburgh Line, at reduced rates. Passage to Poughkeepsie, by the Poughkeepsie

THE MURDERER REAL.

He is Sentenced to be Executed on the 5th of August Next—His Conduct in Court—A Large Crowd, but No Sensation.

Pursuant to the decision and order of the Court of Appeals, made on the 28th of June, JOHN REAL was re-sentenced, yesterday, by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Presiding Justice INGRAHAM and Judge BARNARD and CARDOZO occupied the bench. Through some misapprehension, the idea was quite general that REAL would be brought into Court to receive his final sentence at about 10½ o'clock. This may have been a ruse, so as some way evade or cheat the crowd of "roughs" which it was believed would assemble in great force and fill the court-room so full that there would be no space for any except the immediate friends of the prisoner. This very certain that long before the hour named the halls, stairways, and corridors of the Court-house were pretty well packed by as rough a class of men and boys as can be found anywhere within the bounds of the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards. The Sheriff's men were about to commence in a room adjoining, and hundreds were refused into the belief that the Oyer and Terminer room was the place where REAL would be brought, especially as they saw that Judge BARNARD occupied the bench. Hence the Oyer and Terminer was filled till it could hold no more, and strong guards of officers were placed at the doors to prevent further ingress. Twelve o'clock was the hour appointed for the meeting of the General Term, and shortly after the Judges named took their seats upon the bench. Judge BARNARD having left the Oyer and Terminer bench, the crowd watched and followed. The rush through the ordinary public door was for a brief time great. All the benches and railings were quickly filled by the interested and motley crew. In spite of the well-directed efforts and great vigilance of Officer BENJAMIN BURNHAM and his assistants, some of those who should have been outsiders gained access, not only to the space set apart for members of the Bar and the Press, but by wedging on a bold front forced their way within the inner to the inner circle, which is usually regarded as sacred to those who administer even-handed justice.

District-Attorney GARVIN read the several orders, and recited the proceedings in the case of JOHN REAL, who, in February, 1869, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 25th of the following April for the murder of Policeman SMEDICK. He recapitulated all the appeals which had been taken, and ended by reciting the order made by the Court of Appeals directing the Supreme Court of General Term to fix a day for REAL'S execution. He then moved for a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoner into Court. The writ having been granted, the District-Attorney, in company with the Deputy Sheriff, proceeded to the Tombs, and after an absence of some twenty or thirty minutes they returned to the Court-room through a door leading into the private chambers of the Judges, having the prisoner in their custody. REAL was then seated in the dock. Right up from near the Judges' bench he was met by his counsel, Judge S. H. STUART, who grasped his hand warmly, even affectionately. His counsel held a whispered conversation with him for a few moments, and stood beside him during all the time he remained in Court.

District-Attorney GARVIN then moved that the Court fix a day for execution.

Judge INGRAHAM, amid the most profound stillness said, "REAL, stand up." The prisoner arose and stood as calmly as though he were an ordinary spectator of the scene.

Judge INGRAHAM then said: "You have been tried, found guilty of the crime of murder and sentenced to execution. You have had writs of error issued in your behalf to this Court and to the Court of Appeals, and in consequence thereof the time fixed for the execution of your sentence has passed. Since that time the Court of Appeals have affirmed the judgment of conviction against you and have remitted back the papers with directions to proceed in the enforcement of the judgment. It becomes our duty, therefore, under the statute, to designate the day when the sentence of death heretofore passed upon you shall be carried into effect. The Court have agreed upon Friday, the 5th day of August, 1870, as the day upon which that sentence shall be carried into effect, and have directed a warrant to be issued to that effect."

REAL.—"Very good, Sir."

The formal proceedings and the warrant were then signed by the Justices, the Deputy Clerk of the Oyer and Terminer, after which REAL was remanded to the Tombs. During the whole proceedings REAL had a smiling face, and seemed far less affected than his counsel, Judge STUART. As he was being removed the crowd made a rush for the door, and the room was almost instantly cleared.

EFFORTS TO SECURE A PARDON.

Notwithstanding the adverse decision in REAL'S case by the Court of Appeals, it is said that the doomed man is not wholly without hope of yet escaping the gallows. After he received the sentence of death yesterday, the prisoner re-entered the doomed cell to once be-fore occupied, and he will there remain during the five weeks which will elapse before the day fixed by the law. His friends are, however, already busy in their efforts, and as the chances of a reprieve or commutation of sentence are narrowed down to the action of the Governor, a concentrated effort will, it is understood, be made in that direction, in order to secure REAL from the execution of the death penalty. It is scarcely probable that Gov. HOFFMAN will interfere with the course of the law, and not unless the decision arrived at by the Court of Appeals, after so much careful consideration of the evidence and the facts in the case, REAL, himself, professes to have no hope, yet the careful observer can see that, like many others similarly situated, he has not fully made up his mind that he will be hanged. The proposed efforts of his friends, earnest and desperate as they will be, can have only one effect, to unsettle the mind of the murderer, and prevent him from dwelling himself of that spiritual consolation necessary for a man to bear certain death. The efforts for a pardon will leave an echo in his cell, and the man will be doubly tortured by alternate hope and fear, as each successive step is taken and reported. It is only mercy to inform REAL that there is no possible hope in that direction, and after a probation of over two years he will be compelled to pay the penalty of his crime.

REAL still insists upon his version of the manner in which he was induced to commit the crime, which was published exclusively in the TIMES at the time that he was about to be executed over a year ago.

Laying the Corner-Stone of St. John's M. E. Church.

The corner-stone of St. John's M. E. Church, in Fifty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was laid yesterday by Bishop JAMES, assisted by Rev. Mr. ANDREWS and other clergymen. The ground upon which it is intended to erect the church was purchased from the Baptist Society in 1859 for $40,000, and a one-story building erected thereon served as a place of worship until the increasing numbers of the congregation made it impressive to provide larger accommodations. A subscription was started early in April, and in a short time $30,000 were collected. Work was commenced on the new church on the 12th of April, and the basement 13 feet in height, is now finished. The church will be built in a composite style of architecture, with a front of 59 feet on Fifty-third-street, and a depth of 100 feet, and will cost about $60,000. It will seat 1,000 persons. Yesterday afternoon a few persons assembled in the building ran to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone. After the singing of the 90th hymn, and an appropriate prayer, Rev. Mr. ANDREWS delivered a brief address, which very much reminded his hearers that the Christian religion did not consider any places in particular hallowed, and fastened the strange places in which the early Christians worshiped. Still, churches are a necessary development of the Christian dispensation, and it is most praiseworthy to erect suitable edifices for the worship of God. He concluded by praying for the successful completion of the church. After the discourse, a silver box, containing copies of the daily papers and copies of the Scriptures, was inserted in the corner-stone, which was then lowered to its place and duly plastered by Bishop JAMES, with a handsome silver trowel, presented for the purpose by Miss SUSAN JOHNSTON.

The Bishop then declared the stone regularly laid and the ceremony ended.

The Stolen Treasury Notes Traced to This City.

On the 11th of June $20,000 in $10 Treasury notes (greenbacks) were stolen from the United States Treasury at Washington. They were numbered, consecutively, from 2,888,601 to 2,900,-600, inclusive; $6,000 in these notes were traced by Col. WHITNEY to the Shoe-manufacturing Bank, corner of Broadway and Seventh-street, where they had been deposited by one CHARLES E. MARSON. The bank refused to give up the money until legal process were taken by the United States authorities, and it was delivered to them when the money was produced before Commissioner OSBORN, before whom MARSON was also taken and held in $5,000 bail for examination.

The case being called on for hearing, GEORGE E. STEWART, the bank-keeper of the bank, testified that the money was deposited to pay three checks. The fourth presentation was then adjourned. Counsel for MARSON alleged that he could abundantly show that his client was an innocent holder of the money in question.

Suits Commenced Against Bailey's Bondsmen.

By instructions from the Controller of the Treasury, sent through Solicitor BANFIELD to District-Attorney FIERREPONT, the latter has instituted suits in the United States Circuit Court against Ex-Collector BAILEY'S securities to recover $302,261, the amount of defalcations which an examination of BAILEY'S accounts has shown to exist. Two bonds were given for Collector BAILEY, the first on May 5, 1865, for $100,000, the sureties being Messrs. George Opdyke, Thomas F. Darlington, Augustus Schell, Elliot C. Cowdin and Charles P. Kirkland, and the second on Aug. 11, 1866, with the same sureties, except that Mr. SIMEON DOUGLAS was substituted for Mr. SCHELL. The sureties justified in $50,000 each, but as the collector, by the terms of the respective bonds, are jointly and severally bound, it is more than probable that it will be judicially decided that each surety is responsible to the Government in the full amount for which the bond on which he is surety is given.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM HARVEY, aged eighteen years, was examined before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of having obtained a letter from the Post-office under false pretenses. HARVEY, it was alleged, wrote to a Mr. THOMPSON, in Ireland, whose pen was a fellow-passenger with him while voyaging to America about six months ago, stating that his son, THOMPSON, Jr., was lying sick at Bellevue Hospital, and asking for a remittance of money for that. THOMPSON, Sr., suspected a trick, and wrote to the head surgeon of that hospital a letter of inquiry. The surgeon placed the matter in the hands of United States Detective GAYLOR. A decoy letter was written, at requested by HARVEY, and advertised. He called for and claimed it, and was thereupon arrested. His counsel, yesterday, contended that the prisoner had committed no offense, inasmuch as the letter claimed by was intended for him and for no one else. The Commissioner considered the point a good one in law, and discharged the prisoner.

The road at City Sanitary Inspector MORGAN'S office in Jefferson Market continues in the fatal discomfiture of the Commissioners. Yesterday a large delegation of persons interested in the business called upon him yesterday begging in vain for a stay of proceedings against them until they could work up the material on hand, and an appeal to Judge BOSWORTH, as President of the Board of Health, was equally unsuccessful. The fat-maltsters were unable to state their case to the Sanitary Committee, but were not gratified by obtaining a meeting of the Committee. They were finally convinced that their day had come, and sorrowfully departed.

Mr. CHARLES SCHULTZ, who has held the position of Assistant Assessor in the City since the year 1854, recently resigned the same, to date from yesterday. In his letter to Secretary DOWNES Mr. SCHULTZ expresses his regrets at being driven to resign by reason of the refusal of the Government to pay him an adequate salary for his responsible and arduous labors. It appears that, in spite of promises to the contrary, no advance has been made in the rate of compensation since the year 1863, when the law was framed, and it is to maintain in manifestly unjust. Secretary WHITEHEAD is sincerely regretted by all of his associates in business, as he was a courteous as well as an efficient officer.

The Commencement exercises of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute of this City, No. 49 Washington-square, (south,) Dr. GEORGE W. CLARKE, proprietor and Principal, were held at Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, before a large audience, yesterday afternoon. The exercises, which were of the usual character, were conducted by Prof. MORGAN L. BLOOM, of the Institute, and intervened by music from Mr. J. M. LANDER'S band. Rev. Dr. PARMLY, of Jersey City, addressed the graduates at some length on the duties of life, and the exercises were concluded with the benediction.

In the Court of Special Sessions, Judge DOWLING passed the following sentences yesterday: CHARLES HOWARD, for insolently conduct, in trying to force an entrance into Tweddle's Park while a private party had the place, two months in the Penitentiary; FRANK EMERSON, stealing straw hats from No. 116 Fulton-street, Penitentiary five months; JOHN DUNNE, for adulterating the milk he served to customers, fined $50; MARY STUART, declared a vagrant, sent from CHAS. TELL, a white man, Penitentiary four months; THOMAS HESSION, beating his wife, Penitentiary six months; ELLEN DEVANNY, stealing hoop-skirts from No. 83 Baxter-street, Penitentiary four months.

Rev. Mr. KNEEDLER, of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church in Fifty-fifth-street, has accepted a call from the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago at a yearly salary of $7,000. He has sent in the resignation of his charge in this City, at the same time announcing that he would preach his farewell sermon on Sunday next. A committee was appointed to wait upon him to induce him to withdraw his letter of resignation.

At a meeting of the Purim Association, held at their rooms, No. 943 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: SIMON SCHAFER, President; Charles C. Allen, Vice-President; Judah H. Solomons, Treasurer; Adolph L. Sanger, Secretary; J. S. Isaacs, Max Moses, Hon. Joseph Koch, A. Tuska, L. Stellhaimer, Directors.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. ORIN F. PRESBREY, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, upon information furnished by Col. WHEELER'S detective detectives, seized four distilleries, for alleged frauds upon the Government. They were situated as follows: OSCAR KING'S, corner of First-street and Division-avenue, Brooklyn; OUTHBERT & CUNNINGHAM'S, corner of South Fifth and First streets, Brooklyn; REDDING'S, Nos. 138 and 139 Stagg-street, Brooklyn, and C. C. WILSON & Co.'s, No. 83 Washington-street, New-York.

The carmen of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, yesterday, gave notice to their carmen that an advance in the prices will take place to-day. The price per hundred to private families is to be increased to $1 50, and to larger dealers $1 25, with the probability of another advance next week.

The funeral of WILLIAM PENN, a veteran of the war of 1812, took place yesterday morning, from No. 94 King-street. His late comrades headed by the venerable Gen. RAYMOND, attended in a body.

The additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas under the new Constitution, viz.: HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, RICHARD L. LARREMORE and JOSEPH F. DALY, will be sworn into office in the presence of the Bar to-day at 12 o'clock M., in the Court-room, Part I.

The branch of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, of this City, lately established at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, at the former residence of Dr. A. T. WATSON, three miles from the landing, will hold a festival at that place on the 4th of July.

The New-York Athletic Club gave an elegant reception at the opening of their new boat-house at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and Harlem River, last evening. A collation was served and the occasion was one of high enjoyment.

The first car over the new Madison-avenue Railroad will leave the Astor House at 4 P. M. Saturday next, July 2, via Bowery, Fourth-avenue to Forty-second-street, Madison-avenue to Seventy-third-street and Central Park. The road will be finished to Eighty-sixth-street in ten days, and to Harlem soon as Madison-avenue is graded.

The emigrant arrivals within the past twenty-four hours were as follows: Bark *Alcalde*, from Bremen, 229 passengers; steam-ship *Allemannia*, from Hamburg, 635 passengers (575 in the steerage); bark *Bremen*, from Bremen, 250 passengers; steamer *Hetavia*, from Queenstown, 361; *New-York*, from Bremen, 438 passengers.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery today, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, CASPER GOSSENBRAUR, late a clerk in the Health Department, was appointed a telegraph operator, in place of ENOCH MCAFEE, resigned, and Sergt. GRIFFITHS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was detailed to the Central Telegraph Office until further orders.

The base-ball game of the Union Club of Morrisania versus Atlantic of Hoskyns, will be played at Tremont to-day. It is the first regular game of the series for the championship. A train leaves Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue at 2½ P. M.

Officer TYRRER, of the Twenty-first Precinct, had a man, named JAMES FOGARTY, arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice SEXEY, yesterday, on a charge of impersonating a Catholic clergyman and going about soliciting alms in that character. He was sent to the Work-house for three months.

TERRY ROWLEY, the desperate burglar who leaped over the East River cliff some time since to escape arrest, was yesterday committed by Justice SEXEY, in the Yorkville Police Court, on a double charge of attempted burglary and of felonious assault on Officer LAWRENCE, by discharging a pistol at him when pursued.

WM. BAUER and wife arrived in New-York on Wednesday from Oregon City, and after stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, proceeded to visit Wood's Museum. On their return to the hotel Mrs. BAUER discovered that she had dropped $400 in gold coin. The loss was advertised, and the money returned by CHAS. BOWDEN, a German boy who had found it in Broadway. He received $108 as a reward.

The sale of real estate at Linden Park, Staten Island, by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, yesterday, was largely attended. The arrangements for the day were so made as to delay the sales until 4½ P. M., and the last lot was not sold until 5¼ P. M. Prices ranged all the way from $100 to $6,800 a lot.

JAMES HODNETT, aged ten years, of No. 215 East Thirty-second-street, was stabbed in the side with a pen-knife, last night, by JOHN HAWKIN, the same age, while quarreling near their residence. The boy was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JENNIE SHERLIN, of No. 120 Greene-street, took a quantity of Paris green, yesterday, with suicidal purpose. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The body of an unknown man was found last evening in the North River, at the foot of Forty-second. The remains were in an advanced state of decomposition.

ANNIE NELSON, domestic in a house of assignation kept in Twenty-second-street by a Mrs. WINCHESTER, was yesterday arrested by Detective CLARY, of the Central Office, for stealing four diamond studs, two gentle bracelets, a scarf-pin and other articles of jewelry, valued at $1,200, the property of a gentleman in California. The girl declared her guilt, and claimed that the jewelry might have been stolen by any one occupying the room she was locked up.

A reception of the primary department of Grammar School No. 15, on Houston-street, between Essex and Norfolk streets, Mrs. MARY L. HAGGERTY, Principal, was held at the school building yesterday afternoon. Besides the pupils to the number of about 1,100, boys and girls, a large audience was present. The exercises were very satisfactory and interesting. Dr. O'SULLIVAN, a School Trustee of the Eleventh Ward, and Judge LARREMORE, made congratulatory and encouraging addresses to the children.

The Commissioners of Docks, in Executive Session, yesterday, appointed Ex-Mayor JACOB A. WESTERVELT Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies for the Department. Mr. WESTERVELT will purchase the materials for and superintend the construction and repairs of docks.

BROOKLYN.

GEORGE W. LEE, a dry-goods dealer in the Eastern District, was held, yesterday, by Justice WALSH to await examination on a charge of perjury, said to have been committed by him in the City Courts in April last.

A meeting of the Democracy of Gravesend was held on Wednesday night in McAdams's Hotel, for the purpose of perfecting an organization to meet the Republicans in the Fall campaign. The following officers were elected: President, Stryker Williamson; Vice-President, Albert Voorhies, Jr.; Secretary, James Morris; Treasurer, Anderson Colwell.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night fire broke out in the stable of JOHN KENNEY, on Fifty-second-street, near Van Brunt, and destroyed, before the flames were subdued, the stable and property of WILLIAM CODY, a neighboring undertaker, had 6100 worth of stock damaged by water. No insurance.

The Police Commissioners, through the Captains of the different Precincts, having made out a list of all the licensed and unlicensed liquor-dealers in the city, intend taking measures to have the Excise law enforced. They have also given orders for a strict enforcement of the Sunday law.

Fire, cause unknown, broke out on the roof of a new, unoccupied house on the corner of Hudson-avenue and John-street, yesterday morning, and damaged the property to the extent of $1,200. Insured for $2,000 in the Long Island Company.

THOMAS KEELER, a youth of seventeen, was found concealed, last night, about 10 o'clock, in the auction-rooms of D. C. HIGGINS, No. 247 Myrtle-avenue, and will be charged, this morning, with burglary before Judge HILL.

Health Officer COCHRAN gave orders yesterday morning to the Sanitary Police to prohibit the landing in Brooklyn of all crews of Quarantine boats.

The Prospect Park Commissioners wish the Common Council to appropriate money to pay for music in the various city parks, but the Aldermen don't feel like doing so.

The saloon-keepers, butchers, and fish-dealers of Williamsburg and Greenpoint intend organizing a co-operative society for the purpose of procuring their own ice.

The body of an unknown boy was found in the water at the foot of South Ninth-street, Eastern District, yesterday morning. He had on a dark coat and vest and white pantaloons.

LONG ISLAND.

The Commissioners for the location of the South-side Railroad, within the limits of Long Island City, met yesterday and adopted a location.

Wednesday evening the Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for the city officers of Long Island City was held at Astoria. The following nominations were made: For Mayor, A. J. Ditmars, the Democratic nominee; for Recorder, John J. Madden, the Citizens' Association's nominee; for Treasurer, Isaiah Fox, nomination of the Peace, Alex. Moore, the Citizens' Association's nominee; for Collector, J. P. Johnson.

At the Democratic primary of the First Ward, Hunter's Point, Henry Rudolph was nominated for Alderman, long term, and Patrick Lanegan, short term.

On Tuesday the body of a man in an advanced state of decomposition was found washed ashore on the beach at Orient. The man was well dressed, and in his pocket was found a number of articles by which it is thought he can be identified.

NEW-JERSEY.

A post-mortem examination was yesterday held upon the remains of Mr. KREMSDORF, who committed suicide in Newark, yesterday, by hanging. Three doctors decided that his brain was extensively diseased, and in such a manner as to lead to depression of spirits and suicide.

The Prohibition Committee which was appointed by the late National Division Sons of Temperance consists of the following distinguished persons, and some not so well known: J. S. Delll, Eastern New-York; Rev. Wm. Logan, Central New-York; Stephen Dawson, New-Jersey; James Young, Maryland; Rev. Caldwell Best, Pennsylvania; Benjamin D. Townsend, South Carolina; Rev. A. W. Benedict, Connecticut; H. D. Cushing, Massachusetts; Gen. Neal Dow, Maine; H. V. Horton, Ohio; P. F. Healy, Delaware; J. J. Bradford, Kentucky; J. C. Houghton, Illinois; J. Spencer Williams, Rhode Island; Rev. W. Hosmer, Missouri; W. Bowell, New-Hampshire; O. D. Wetmore, New-Brunswick; Ivan Longley, Nova Scotia; Lorenzo Sheldon, Vermont; John Scott, Prince Edward's Island; Rev. J. S. Youmans, Ontario; Jas. W. Manning, Quebec; Wm. J. Gleesy, Virginia; Wm. Hollys, North Virginia; Rev. Thomas A. Canuth, Florida; F. M. Bradley, District of Columbia.

The Commencement Day exercises of the New-Jersey State Normal School took place yesterday at Trenton. A large number of people were in attendance, and much interest was manifested. The usual routine of orations and essays was followed, but the character of those of yesterday was above the average in merit.

The State Board of Education met at the Capitol yesterday, and made the following appointments for County School Superintendents: Gloucester County—WILLIAM L. HOWARD, of Woodbury; Morris County—E. H. DE HART, of Morristown; Salem County—W. H. BARR, of Woodstown.

JOHN LAMBERT was sued before Justice MCKINNEY, in Newark, yesterday, by Mr. FATRICK CULLEN, to recover damages for being deprived of the services of his son—a mere boy. It appeared that Lambert induced the boy away from his home for a week on his canal-boat, where he of course received a canal boy's rough treatment. CULLEN recovered a judgment of $50.

The corner-stone of a new edifice for an Old Ladies' Home, at No. 107 Bond-street, Newark, was laid at 5 P. M. yesterday. Addresses were delivered by several clergymen and the Mayor of the city.

Four hundred and seventy-four dogs have been registered in Newark, in accordance with the provisions of the Newark dog law.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Capt. Wm. E. Loerly, Commander Thomas Patterson, Lieut.-Commanders Thomas T. Bradford and Charles F. Norton, and Lieut. Thomas E. Wade, ordered to Washington for examination for promotion; Lieut.-Commander P. R. Harrington, ordered to the Severn; Capt. Wm. E. Mowry, detached from the command of the Plymouth, ordered to the Naval Academy for examination for promotion; Commander E. R. Breese, detached from special ordnance duty at Washington, ordered to the command of the Plymouth. The following officers are ordered to report to the Superintendent of the general recruiting service in command recruits: Captain Geo. B. Read and George Williams and First-Lieut. Thomas De Morris, unassigned, Brevet Major Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery, is relieved from duty at the West Point Military Academy and ordered to join his company in the Department of the South.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 30.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady. Stocks closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92¾
Consols for account	92¾	92¾
U. S. 6-20s of 1862	87½	87½
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87½	87½
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87½	87½
U. S. 10-40s	86½	86½
Illinois Central shares	93	93½
Erie Railroad shares	21	21½
Atlantic & Great Western R. R. shares	13	13½

Announcement in the weekly statements of the Bank of England, published today, the amount of bullion in vault has increased £567,000 since the last report.

FRANKFORT, June 30.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened and closed firm at 88½ bid.

PARIS, June 30.—The Bourse opened quiet, Rentes 72f. 35c., and closed firmer, Rentes 72f. 45c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public today, shows a decrease of 7,500,000 francs in cash and an increase of 21,000,000 francs since the last report.

LIVERPOOL, June 30—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened and closed quiet; Middling Uplands opened at 9¾d. 9¾d. and closed at 9¾d.; Middling Orleans opened at 10¼d. @10¾d. and closed at 10¾d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, No. 2 Milwaukee, 9s. 6d. for California White; 9s. 10d. for Red Western; No. 2 do. 9d. 9½d. for Red Southern. Corn, 28s. 6d. per quarter for European.

LONDON, June 30—4½ P. M.—TALLOW quiet. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 10½ ₱ gallon. LINSEED OIL heavy. At HAMBURG, June 30, PETROLEUM opens 84 bid. Yarn for Yorkshire on the spot and Low Middling afloat, and closed heavy for the spot and afloat. Yarn Ordinary on the spot, 115½ ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 30.—PETROLEUM opened and closed firm.

BREMEN, June 30.—PETROLEUM opened firm at 8 thalers 21 groats, and closed active.

HAMBURG, June 30.—PETROLEUM closed firm at 19 marcs lsances 14 schillings.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, June 30.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5 @ $5 50 for No. 2 Spring; $5 75 @ $6 for Amber Winter; $7 @$8 for White, and $8 @ $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 5,000 bushels at $1 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 03 for No. 1 do., and $1 06 for Red Winter. CORN quiet; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. for No. 2. OATS active and firm at 40c. for No. 2 Canada. RYE nominal at 80c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. PORK dull and nominal. LARD dull at 12½c. DOMESTIC—$5 50 for mutton; $8 for veal; $6 per cwt. HIDES—Green, 6½c. WHISKY dull at 91c. for Michigan. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7d.; Corn, 6½d.; Flour, 25c. per barrel.

ROCHESTER, June 30.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 5,000 bushels at $1 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club; $1 03 for No. 1 do.; $1 05 for No. 1 Spring; $1 10 for No. 1 White Canada. CORN dull and lower; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. for No. 2. OATS dull and lower; sales 1,000 bushels at 40c. for No. 2 Canada. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 91c.

CHICAGO, June 30.—EXCHANGES unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT less active, closing nominally at $1 04½ cash and seller July, for No. 2; during the afternoon considered. CORN moving freely; No. 2, 70½@70¾c.; Junior, 71½@72c.; seller July, 72½c. OATS quiet and lower; No. 2, 37½@38c. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS dull at $9 25@$9 37½. LARD, 12½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11½@11¾c. Mid'ds, 12½c. Hams in pickle, 15½@16c. WHISKY firmer; sales at $1 (@91c. HOGS—RECEIPTS to-day, 6,000 head; yesterday, 12,000 head. Cattle dinner and steady at $4 @$6 50 for butcher's to extra premium Steers. Sheep—Receipts, 700; yesterday, 1,000. Market dull and weak. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 3c. per bushel for Corn; 4c. for Oats. To Oswego, 3c. for Corn; 4c. for Oats. To Kingston, 4c. for Corn. To Ogdensburg, 4c. for Corn. To Montreal, 5